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Wenderoth Lind & Ponack LLP
2033 K Street NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006

EXAMINER

PATEL, HARESH N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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08/13/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/590,075	Applicant(s) UEDA ET AL.	
	Examiner Haresh Patel	Art Unit 2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 June 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 32 and 34-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 32 and 34-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 32 and 34-43 are subject to examination. Claims 1-31 and 33 are cancelled.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 6/12/07, pages 5-10, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Therefore, rejection of claims 32, 34-43 is maintained.

Applicant states, (1) "Further, claims 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41 and 43 have been amended to make a number of editorial revisions thereto. These revisions have been made to place the claims in better U.S. form. None of these amendments have been made to narrow the scope of protection of the claims, or to address issues related to patentability, and therefore, these amendments should not be construed as limiting the scope of equivalents of the claimed features offered by the Doctrine of Equivalents", which is noted.

Applicant argues (2), relied upon limitations on Vallone-TiVoInc are not properly supported in U.S. Provisional application no. 60/127,178 and states, "U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/127,178 discloses a method for transmitting data used for ensuring that information in a central site database 100 is the same as information in a client site database as shown in Figure 1. Specifically, data contained in the central site database 100 is appropriately divided into a plurality of pieces of data (subsets), and the subsets are transmitted as object data to a client system 101 using a broadcast wave (e.g., a broadcast transmission 108) or a telephone line (e.g., a telephony server 111). The client system 101 collects the transmitted data so as to

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construct the same data as the data having been contained in the central site database 100”, “referring to the "Basic Television Viewing Object Principles" section, television viewing objects are described as being structured as a collection of attributes”.

The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to the applicant's arguments. First, the teachings of the Vallone-TiVoInc are **not limited** as asserted by the applicant, i.e., “a method for transmitting data used for ensuring that information in a central site database 100 is the same as information in a client site database as shown in Figure 1. Specifically, data contained in the central site database 100 is appropriately divided into a plurality of pieces of data (subsets), and the subsets are transmitted as object data to a client system 101 using a broadcast wave (e.g., a broadcast transmission 108) or a telephone line (e.g., a telephony server 111). The client system 101 collects the transmitted data so as to construct the same data as the data having been contained in the central site database 100”, “referring to the "Basic Television Viewing Object Principles" section, television viewing objects are described as being structured as a collection of attributes”. In fact, contrary to the applicant's assertions the Vallone-TiVoInc, 60/127,178 discloses not only one but several methods throughout pages 8 to 24, which is not limited to the central site database or structured collection of attributes. When reviewing a reference the applicants should remember that not only the specific teachings of a reference but also reasonable inferences which the artisan would have logically drawn therefrom may be properly evaluated in formulating a rejection. **In re Preda, 401 F. 2d 825, 159 USPQ 342 (CCPA 1968)** and **In re Shepard, 319 F. 2d 194, 138 USPQ 148 (CCPA 1963)**. Skill in the art is presumed. **In re Sovish, 769 F. 2d 738, 226 USPQ 771 (Fed. Cir. 1985)**. Furthermore, artisans must be presumed to know something about the art apart from what the references disclose. **In re**

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Jacoby, 309 F. 2d 513, 135 USPQ 317 (CCPA 1962). The conclusion of obviousness may be made from common knowledge and common sense of a person of ordinary skill in the art without any specific hint or suggestion in a particular reference. **In re Bozek, 416 F.2d 1385, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA 1969).** Every reference relies to some extent on knowledge of persons skilled in the art to complement that which is disclosed therein. **In re Bode, 550 F. 2d 656, 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA 1977).** Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

Applicant argues, (3) "Regarding Vynne, it discloses that digital data (watermark, signature), which is embedded in video data having been compressed, is extracted from the video data. Further, as shown in Table 3.1, signature information is extracted from a video frame so as to construct table information. However, in Vynne, the digital data is embedded in image data so as to make the digital data invisible, and the digital data having been embedded is extracted using a predetermined algorithm. This is apparent from the disclosure that "[t]he invention introduces the idea of adding an imperceptible or barely visible signature or a watermark to the images." (.See column 9, lines 45 to 47). Thus, it is difficult for a third party to notice the presence of the digital data, and therefore, it becomes difficult to tamper with the digital data. Based on the above discussion, it is apparent that it is not obvious, in view of Vynne, to separate the signature information from the image data. The separation of the digital data from the image data will allow a third party to notice the presence of the digital data and easily to tamper with the signature information".

The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to the applicant's arguments. Vynne-Cray is only relied upon for the showing of the well-known concept of using the attribute

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information being a table of information respectively corresponding to the data and in fact contrary to the applicant's assertions one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time of invention would very well know that there is no need to separate the signature information from the image data at all, please the claimed limitations of the claim and the rejections. Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

Applicant argues, (4) "Regarding Abdel-Mottaleb, it discusses the MPEG 7 standard and discloses that a descriptor representing information indicating a feature of content is extracted from the content, such as audio data and video data, so as to effectively retrieve the content by using the descriptor having been extracted. (See page 61, the last paragraph starting in the left column and the first paragraph starting in the right column). Further, the extracted descriptor is information indicating the feature of the content itself. This is because when the content is retrieved, the descriptor, instead of the content, is a subject to be retrieved, and therefore, the descriptor must contain information representing the feature of the content. That is, when the descriptor does not contain the information representing the feature of the content, the content having the feature desired by a user cannot be retrieved. This is apparent from the disclosure that "Feature extraction: Most of the work that has been done for image and video retrieval by content, has focused on either using low level visual features such as color, shape, and texture, or using full text retrieval." (See page 63, right column, section 3))".

The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to the applicant's arguments. Abdel-Mottaleb is only relied upon for the showing of the well-known concept of managing of the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information included in the broadcast data and the

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plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information are included independently of each other in the broadcast data and in fact contrary to the applicant's assertions one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time of invention would very well know that there is no need to apply the content of the table information of the Vynee to MPEG 7. Also, there is no need of the descriptor as above-mentioned of the MPEG 7 standard for the relied support, please the claimed limitations of the claim and the rejections. Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 39, 41, 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 39, 41, 43 recite the limitations, "that". These limitations are indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter in the claim as per MPEP rules and guidelines, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 32, 34, 36, 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone et al. 6,642,939 (Hereinafter Vallone-TiVoInc) in view of Vynne et al., 5,960,081, Cray Research, (Hereinafter Vynne-Cray) and MPEG-7: Applications and Supporting Technologies, pages 61-64, Mohamed Abdel-Mottaleb et al., 1998, See IDS, (Hereinafter Mohamed).

6. As per claims 32 and 37, Vallone-TiVoInc clearly teaches a broadcast data receiving method for receiving and outputting broadcast data broadcast on a designated channel including a plurality of multimedia data and attribute information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), a broadcast data receiving device for receiving and outputting broadcast data including a plurality of multimedia data and attribute information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), said data device comprising:

sequentially receiving the plurality of multimedia data (e.g., col., 6, lines 29 - 44) and the attribute information included in the broadcast data on a designated broadcast channel (e.g., col., 5, lines 4 - 20);

outputting the received multimedia data (e.g., figure 1);

storing (e.g., figures 2 and 4, col., 5, line 56 – col., 6, line 18) the plurality of received multimedia data and the attribute information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38) included in the broadcast data (e.g., col., 5, lines 4 - 20), plurality of received multimedia data (e.g., col., 5, lines 4 - 20), and the multimedia data and the attribute information being kept under management in association with each other (e.g. col., 6, line 45 – col., 7, line 8); and

creating management information for collectively managing and managing/creating the received multimedia data with reference to the attribute information associated with the management information (e.g., col., 9, lines 19 – 36).

However, Vallone-TiVoInc does not specifically mention about the attribute information being a table of information respectively corresponding to the data.

Vynne-Cray discloses the well-known concept of using the attribute information (e.g., watermark and/or dithering information, paragraph 22 - 26) being a table of information (e.g., paragraphs 78 – 80) respectively corresponding to the data (e.g., paragraph 28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc with the teachings of Vynne-Cray in order to facilitate the attribute information being a table of information respectively corresponding to the data because the attribute information would provide information regarding the corresponding broadcast media data. The broadcast media data would be handled based on the corresponding attribute information.

However, Vallone-TiVoInc and Vynne-Cray do not specifically mention about the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information are included in the broadcast data.

Mohamed discloses the well-known concept of using managing of the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information included in the broadcast data and the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information are included independently of each other in the broadcast data (e.g., pages 61-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed in order to

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facilitate managing of the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information included in the broadcast data and the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information are included independently of each other in the broadcast data because the managing would help utilize the multimedia data and the attribute information that is included in the broadcast data. The broadcast data containing independent multimedia data and attribute information would be used for communicating from one entity to another entity.

7. As per claims 34 and 36, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Vallone-TiVoInc also teaches the following:

the attribute information includes information indicating data type of the multimedia data (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), and wherein said managing unit is further operable to refer to the data type included in the attribute information associated with the management information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), and change a process for outputting the received multimedia data according to the data type (e.g., figures 12 and 15).

the attribute information includes start-up information of the multimedia data (e.g., figure 19).

8. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed in view of “Official Notice”.

9. As per claim 35, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. However, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed do not specifically mention about the data type including an HTML format.

“Official Notice” is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing the data type including an HTML format is well known and expected in the art. For example, Fujii, Sony Corporation, 6,204,842, paragraph 12; Augenbraum et al., 20050149981, Sedna, paragraph 23; Atkinson, 20010039571, paragraph 53; Gruse et al., 6,398,245, IBM, paragraph 320, Inala et al., 6,442,590, Yodlee.com, paragraph 59; Jain et al., 6,360,234, Virage, paragraph 88; and/or Nielsen, Sun Microsystems, 6,510,461, paragraphs 8, 10 and 40, discloses these limitations.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the data type including an HTML format with the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed in order to facilitate attribute information to handle/know the information is based on HTML format because the well-known use of HTML markup language would help implement the attribute related information. The broadcast data-receiving device would benefit the usage of the HTML markup language for controlling the multimedia data received.

10. Claims 38-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed in view of Shoff et al., 6,240,555, Microsoft (Hereinafter Shoff-Microsoft) and “Official Notice”.

11. As per claims 38-41, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Vynne-Cray also discloses the attribute information including data type (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), data size of each received multimedia data (e.g., paragraph 94) in association with other attributes information (e.g., paragraphs 78 – 80) in the table of

information respectively corresponding to the plurality of received multimedia data (e.g., paragraphs 22 – 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed in order to facilitate usage of data size and data type related to the multimedia information because the attribute information, i.e., data size and data type, would provide information regarding the corresponding broadcast media data. The broadcast media data would be handled based on the corresponding attribute information, i.e., data size and data type.

Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed do not specifically mention about an identification code of each multimedia data respectively specifies each multimedia data and storage location of each multimedia data recorded as a uniform resource locator.

Shoff-Microsoft discloses the well-known concept of usage of identification code of each multimedia data respectively specifies each multimedia data (e.g., usage of tag, paragraph 61) and storage location of each multimedia data recorded as a uniform resource locator (e.g., paragraph 59).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Mohamed with the teachings of Shoff-Microsoft in order to facilitate usage of an identification code of each multimedia data respectively specifies each multimedia data and storage location of each multimedia data recorded as a uniform resource locator because the uniform resource locator would provide information regarding the storage location. The identification code would provide information regarding the link information.

Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray, Mohamed and Shoff-Microsoft do not specifically mention about an image number of each multimedia data specifying a number of sheets of images included in the multimedia data and number of links to the multimedia data specifying data which is linked to the multimedia data.

“Official Notice” is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing the data type including an image number of each multimedia data specifying a number of sheets of images included in the multimedia data and number of links to the multimedia data specifying data which is linked to the multimedia data / other multimedia data present in the received multimedia data is well known and expected in the art. For example, Fujii, Sony Corporation, 6,204,842, paragraph 12; Augenbraum et al., 20050149981, Sedna, paragraph 23; Atkinson, 20010039571, paragraph 53; Gruse et al., 6,398,245, IBM, paragraph 320, Inala et al., 6,442,590, Yodlee.com, paragraph 59; Jain et al., 6,360,234, Virage, paragraph 88; and/or Nielsen, Sun Microsystems, 6,510,461, paragraphs 8, 10 and 40, discloses these limitations.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include an image number of each multimedia data specifying a number of sheets of images included in the multimedia data and number of links to the multimedia data specifying data which is linked to the multimedia data or other multimedia data present in the received multimedia data with the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray, Mohamed and Shoff-Microsoft in order to facilitate usage of image number and number of links information because the well-known use of image number would provide information regarding which image is used. The number of links would provide information for the linked components. The broadcast media data would be handled based on the attribute information.

12. Claim 32, 34, 36, 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone-TiVoInc in view of Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun et al., 5,857,181, Hitachi (Hereinafter Augenbraun-Hitachi).

13. As per claims 32 and 37, Vallone-TiVoInc clearly teaches a broadcast data receiving method for receiving and outputting broadcast data broadcast on a designated channel including a plurality of multimedia data and attribute information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), a broadcast data receiving device for receiving and outputting broadcast data including a plurality of multimedia data and attribute information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), said data device comprising:

sequentially receiving the plurality of multimedia data (e.g., col., 6, lines 29 - 44) and the attribute information included in the broadcast data on a designated broadcast channel (e.g., col., 5, lines 4 - 20);

outputting the received multimedia data (e.g., figure 1);

storing (e.g., figures 2 and 4, col., 5, line 56 – col., 6, line 18) the plurality of received multimedia data and the attribute information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38) included in the broadcast data (e.g., col., 5, lines 4 - 20), plurality of received multimedia data (e.g., col., 5, lines 4 - 20), and the multimedia data and the attribute information being kept under management in association with each other (e.g. col., 6, line 45 – col., 7, line 8); and

creating management information for collectively managing and managing/creating the received multimedia data with reference to the attribute information associated with the management information (e.g., col., 9, lines 19 – 36).

However, Vallone-TiVoInc does not specifically mention about the attribute information being a table of information respectively corresponding to the data.

Vynne-Cray discloses the well-known concept of using the attribute information (e.g., watermark and/or dithering information, paragraph 22 - 26) being a table of information (e.g., paragraphs 78 – 80) respectively corresponding to the data (e.g., paragraph 28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc with the teachings of Vynne-Cray in order to facilitate the attribute information being a table of information respectively corresponding to the data because the attribute information would provide information regarding the corresponding broadcast media data. The broadcast media data would be handled based on the corresponding attribute information.

However, Vallone-TiVoInc and Vynne-Cray do not specifically mention about the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information are included in the broadcast data.

Augenbraun-Hitachi discloses the well-known concept of using managing of the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information included in the broadcast data and the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information are included independently of each other in the broadcast data (e.g., figures 4-10 and its related description).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi

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in order to facilitate managing of the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information included in the broadcast data and the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information are included independently of each other in the broadcast data because the managing would help utilize the multimedia data and the attribute information that is included in the broadcast data. The broadcast data containing independent multimedia data and attribute information would be used for communicating from one entity to another entity.

14. As per claims 34 and 36, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Vallone-TiVoInc also teaches the following:

the attribute information includes information indicating data type of the multimedia data (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), and wherein said managing unit is further operable to refer to the data type included in the attribute information associated with the management information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), and change a process for outputting the received multimedia data according to the data type (e.g., figures 12 and 15).

the attribute information includes start-up information of the multimedia data (e.g., figure 19).

15. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi in view of “Official Notice”.

16. As per claim 35, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. However, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi do not specifically mention about the data type including an HTML format.

“Official Notice” is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing the data type including an HTML format is well known and expected in the art. For example, Fujii, Sony Corporation, 6,204,842, paragraph 12; Augenbraum et al., 20050149981, Sedna, paragraph 23; Atkinson, 20010039571, paragraph 53; Gruse et al., 6,398,245, IBM, paragraph 320, Inala et al., 6,442,590, Yodlee.com, paragraph 59; Jain et al., 6,360,234, Virage, paragraph 88; and/or Nielsen, Sun Microsystems, 6,510,461, paragraphs 8, 10 and 40, discloses these limitations.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the data type including an HTML format with the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi in order to facilitate attribute information to handle/know the information is based on HTML format because the well-known use of HTML markup language would help implement the attribute related information. The broadcast data-receiving device would benefit the usage of the HTML markup language for controlling the multimedia data received.

17. Claims 38-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi in view of Shoff et al., 6,240,555, Microsoft (Hereinafter Shoff-Microsoft) and “Official Notice”.

18. As per claims 38-41, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Vynne-Cray also discloses the attribute information including data type (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), data size of each received multimedia data (e.g., paragraph 94) in association with other attributes information (e.g., paragraphs 78 – 80) in the

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table of information respectively corresponding to the plurality of received multimedia data (e.g., paragraphs 22 – 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi in order to facilitate usage of data size and data type related to the multimedia information because the attribute information, i.e., data size and data type, would provide information regarding the corresponding broadcast media data. The broadcast media data would be handled based on the corresponding attribute information, i.e., data size and data type.

Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi do not specifically mention about an identification code of each multimedia data respectively specifies each multimedia data and storage location of each multimedia data recorded as a uniform resource locator.

Shoff-Microsoft discloses the well-known concept of usage of identification code of each multimedia data respectively specifies each multimedia data (e.g., usage of tag, paragraph 61) and storage location of each multimedia data recorded as a uniform resource locator (e.g., paragraph 59).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Augenbraun-Hitachi with the teachings of Shoff-Microsoft in order to facilitate usage of an identification code of each multimedia data respectively specifies each multimedia data and storage location of each multimedia data recorded as a uniform resource locator because the uniform resource locator would provide information regarding the storage location. The identification code would provide information regarding the link information.

Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray, Augenbraun-Hitachi and Shoff-Microsoft do not specifically mention about an image number of each multimedia data specifying a number of sheets of images included in the multimedia data and number of links to the multimedia data specifying data which is linked to the multimedia data.

“Official Notice” is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing the data type including an image number of each multimedia data specifying a number of sheets of images included in the multimedia data and number of links to the multimedia data specifying data which is linked to the multimedia data / other multimedia data present in the received multimedia data is well known and expected in the art. For example, Fujii, Sony Corporation, 6,204,842, paragraph 12; Augenbraun et al., 20050149981, Sedna, paragraph 23; Atkinson, 20010039571, paragraph 53; Gruse et al., 6,398,245, IBM, paragraph 320, Inala et al., 6,442,590, Yodlee.com, paragraph 59; Jain et al., 6,360,234, Virage, paragraph 88; and/or Nielsen, Sun Microsystems, 6,510,461, paragraphs 8, 10 and 40, discloses these limitations.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include an image number of each multimedia data specifying a number of sheets of images included in the multimedia data and number of links to the multimedia data specifying data which is linked to the multimedia data or other multimedia data present in the received multimedia data with the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray, Augenbraun-Hitachi and Shoff-Microsoft in order to facilitate usage of image number and number of links information because the well-known use of image number would provide information regarding which image is used. The number of links would provide information for the linked components. The broadcast media data would be handled based on the attribute information.

19. Claim 32, 34, 36, 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone-TiVoInc in view of Vynne-Cray and WO 99/22502, May 6, 1999, Wright et al., Microsoft, PCT/US98/19350 (Hereinafter Wright-Microsoft).

20. As per claims 32 and 37, Vallone-TiVoInc clearly teaches a broadcast data receiving method for receiving and outputting broadcast data broadcast on a designated channel including a plurality of multimedia data and attribute information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), a broadcast data receiving device for receiving and outputting broadcast data including a plurality of multimedia data and attribute information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), said data device comprising:

sequentially receiving the plurality of multimedia data (e.g., col., 6, lines 29 - 44) and the attribute information included in the broadcast data on a designated broadcast channel (e.g., col., 5, lines 4 - 20);

outputting the received multimedia data (e.g., figure 1);

storing (e.g., figures 2 and 4, col., 5, line 56 – col., 6, line 18) the plurality of received multimedia data and the attribute information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38) included in the broadcast data (e.g., col., 5, lines 4 - 20), plurality of received multimedia data (e.g., col., 5, lines 4 - 20), and the multimedia data and the attribute information being kept under management in association with each other (e.g. col., 6, line 45 – col., 7, line 8); and

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creating management information for collectively managing and managing/creating the received multimedia data with reference to the attribute information associated with the management information (e.g., col., 9, lines 19 – 36).

However, Vallone-TiVoInc does not specifically mention about the attribute information being a table of information respectively corresponding to the data.

Vynne-Cray discloses the well-known concept of using the attribute information (e.g., watermark and/or dithering information, paragraph 22 - 26) being a table of information (e.g., paragraphs 78 – 80) respectively corresponding to the data (e.g., paragraph 28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc with the teachings of Vynne-Cray in order to facilitate the attribute information being a table of information respectively corresponding to the data because the attribute information would provide information regarding the corresponding broadcast media data. The broadcast media data would be handled based on the corresponding attribute information.

However, Vallone-TiVoInc and Vynne-Cray do not specifically mention about the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information are included in the broadcast data.

Wright-Microsoft discloses the well-known concept of using managing of the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information included in the broadcast data and the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information are included independently of each other in the broadcast data (e.g., figures 2, 3 and its related description).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft in

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order to facilitate managing of the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information included in the broadcast data and the plurality of multimedia data and the attribute information are included independently of each other in the broadcast data because the managing would help utilize the multimedia data and the attribute information that is included in the broadcast data. The broadcast data containing independent multimedia data and attribute information would be used for communicating from one entity to another entity.

21. As per claims 34 and 36, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Vallone-TiVoInc also teaches the following:

the attribute information includes information indicating data type of the multimedia data (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), and wherein said managing unit is further operable to refer to the data type included in the attribute information associated with the management information (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), and change a process for outputting the received multimedia data according to the data type (e.g., figures 12 and 15).

the attribute information includes start-up information of the multimedia data (e.g., figure 19).

22. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft in view of “Official Notice”.

23. As per claim 35, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. However, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft do not specifically mention about the data type including an HTML format.

“Official Notice” is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing the data type including an HTML format is well known and expected in the art. For example, Fujii, Sony Corporation, 6,204,842, paragraph 12; Augenbraum et al., 20050149981, Sedna, paragraph 23; Atkinson, 20010039571, paragraph 53; Gruse et al., 6,398,245, IBM, paragraph 320, Inala et al., 6,442,590, Yodlee.com, paragraph 59; Jain et al., 6,360,234, Virage, paragraph 88; and/or Nielsen, Sun Microsystems, 6,510,461, paragraphs 8, 10 and 40, discloses these limitations.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the data type including an HTML format with the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft in order to facilitate attribute information to handle/know the information is based on HTML format because the well-known use of HTML markup language would help implement the attribute related information. The broadcast data-receiving device would benefit the usage of the HTML markup language for controlling the multimedia data received.

24. Claims 38-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft in view of Shoff et al., 6,240,555, Microsoft (Hereinafter Shoff-Microsoft) and “Official Notice”.

25. As per claims 38-41, Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Vynne-Cray also discloses the attribute information including data type (e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 38), data size of each received multimedia data (e.g., paragraph 94) in association with other attributes information (e.g., paragraphs 78 – 80) in the

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table of information respectively corresponding to the plurality of received multimedia data (e.g., paragraphs 22 – 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft in order to facilitate usage of data size and data type related to the multimedia information because the attribute information, i.e., data size and data type, would provide information regarding the corresponding broadcast media data. The broadcast media data would be handled based on the corresponding attribute information, i.e., data size and data type.

Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft do not specifically mention about an identification code of each multimedia data respectively specifies each multimedia data and storage location of each multimedia data recorded as a uniform resource locator.

Shoff-Microsoft discloses the well-known concept of usage of identification code of each multimedia data respectively specifies each multimedia data (e.g., usage of tag, paragraph 61) and storage location of each multimedia data recorded as a uniform resource locator (e.g., paragraph 59).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray and Wright-Microsoft with the teachings of Shoff-Microsoft in order to facilitate usage of an identification code of each multimedia data respectively specifies each multimedia data and storage location of each multimedia data recorded as a uniform resource locator because the uniform resource locator would provide information regarding the storage location. The identification code would provide information regarding the link information.

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Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray, Wright-Microsoft and Shoff-Microsoft do not specifically mention about an image number of each multimedia data specifying a number of sheets of images included in the multimedia data and number of links to the multimedia data specifying data which is linked to the multimedia data.

“Official Notice” is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing the data type including an image number of each multimedia data specifying a number of sheets of images included in the multimedia data and number of links to the multimedia data specifying data which is linked to the multimedia data / other multimedia data present in the received multimedia data is well known and expected in the art. For example, Fujii, Sony Corporation, 6,204,842, paragraph 12; Augenbraum et al., 20050149981, Sedna, paragraph 23; Atkinson, 20010039571, paragraph 53; Gruse et al., 6,398,245, IBM, paragraph 320, Inala et al., 6,442,590, Yodlee.com, paragraph 59; Jain et al., 6,360,234, Virage, paragraph 88; and/or Nielsen, Sun Microsystems, 6,510,461, paragraphs 8, 10 and 40, discloses these limitations.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include an image number of each multimedia data specifying a number of sheets of images included in the multimedia data and number of links to the multimedia data specifying data which is linked to the multimedia data or other multimedia data present in the received multimedia data with the teachings of Vallone-TiVoInc, Vynne-Cray, Wright-Microsoft and Shoff-Microsoft in order to facilitate usage of image number and number of links information because the well-known use of image number would provide information regarding which image is used. The number of links would provide information for the linked components. The broadcast media data would be handled based on the attribute information.

Conclusion

26. The prior art made of record (forms PTO-892 and applicant provided IDS cited arts) and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. For example, Debey, 6,519,693, Delta Beta, also discloses the concept of attribute information being a table (structure) of information as presented in the claims (e.g., figures 1 and 2).

Multiple combination of references are used for the rejections to demonstrate that several combination of references disclose the broadly claimed subject matter of the claims.

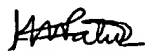
Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers and/or paragraphs and/or sections and/or page numbers in the reference(s) as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety, as potentially teaching, all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage, as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haresh Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3973. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

 Haresh Patel

Haresh Patel

December 26, 2006